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To our advertisers and readers

At the beginning of July, the Jordan Times will change its publication schedule to suit better the weekly work schedule of the vast majority of our readers in Jordan and Syria. The Jordan Times will still be published six times a week, but beginning July 4, it will not appear on Fridays, instead of not appearing on Mondays, as has been the practice up to now. For the rest of this month, the Jordan Times will be published on Friday, June 20 and Friday, June 27, and will not appear on Monday June 23 or Monday, June 30. From the beginning of July, however, the Jordan Times offices will be closed on Thursdays and there will be a combined Thursday-Friday edition. The office will be open on Sundays (beginning July 6) and there will be a Monday edition of the Jordan Times, from July 7 onwards. We hope that our readers and advertisers alike will find this arrangement more convenient.

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

IMF, west give Turkey \$2.765b

WASHINGTON, June 19 (R) — The International Monetary Fund (IMF) today announced a \$1.625 billion credit to Turkey to help it cope with severe economic problems caused by heavy foreign borrowing and 80 per cent inflation. The announcement, climaxing months of talks between the IMF and Turkey, came as governments and financial institutions meeting in Paris agreed on a separate \$1.14 billion aid package for the strategically placed NATO country. The IMF said it hoped new policies initiated in January 1980 and related long-term measures such as tax reforms would enable Turkey to cut its foreign debt and overcome a foreign debt estimated at \$14 billion. Financial experts viewed the three-year IMF credit package being put together in Paris as vital to help restore the economic well-being of Turkey, where Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel's government is under mounting pressure because of economic problems and continued political violence.

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Saudi Arabia airs objections to EEC declaration on ME

WASHINGTON, June 19 (R) — Saudi Arabia today expressed its first response to a declaration on the Middle East by the European Economic Community (EEC) which it felt was a basis for a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal said the declaration was "a step towards the community's goal of a general declaration of the Palestinians' right to self-determination."

(PLO) and the restoring of Arab jurisdiction over occupied Jerusalem. Mr. Genscher said Bonn and Riyadh had agreed on the need to activate a dialogue between western Europe and Arab countries. He suggested that a first step could be a meeting between Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Klibi and the president of the EEC council of ministers. The dialogue could then be continued with a possible meeting of EEC and Arab foreign ministers, he said.

The Common Market was sharply criticised for not recognising the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinians, said Mr. Genscher. He defended the community's stand. "It is not for us to decide who represents the Palestinians, it is up to the Palestinian people themselves," he said. Mr. Genscher said the Saudi-West German discussions, which began on Monday, had produced broad agreement on important international issues including Afghanistan.

Both countries were convinced that the crisis could only be resolved through a Soviet withdrawal, and Bonn supported recent moves by the Islamic countries to help bring about a political solution. West German Economics Minister Count Otto Lambdorski, who conferred yesterday with the Saudi finance and industry ministers, was quoted as saying that economic and political ties between the two countries were closer than ever before.

He told the mass circulation Bild Zeitung he was optimistic about oil supplies because Saudi Arabia, West Germany's main source, did not want to cut back production and would deliver more if necessary.



Prince Saud Al Faisal, Saudi Foreign Minister, said that Saudi Arabia had shown "some" support for the Palestinian cause.

Regional Briefs

AMMAN, June 19 (R) — President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr today landed in a southern Lebanese village, blew up a house and killed the owner's son before flying back to Beirut, officials said. According to the sources, the Israeli entered Qana, east of the port city of Tyre and within a zone flled by U.N. peace-keeping troops, after midnight. "They up a house and abducted the owner's son aged about 17, returning to Israel," the sources said. There was no explanation for the reported operation.

AMMAN, June 19 (R) — Two women and seven men were arrested in provincial Iran today for crimes ranging from murder to drug smuggling, the state radio reported. Two men convicted of murder and opium-smuggling were put to death in the northwest of the capital, by order of Ayatollah Sadeq Rahi, the Islamic judge leading an anti-narcotics drive. The women were among seven people executed in the southern city of Kerman after an Islamic court found them guilty of drug smuggling. The court said two of the men arrested with 120 kilos of opium and a third was accused of drug smuggling and driving with a forged licence, the radio said.

AMMAN, June 19 (R) — A six-hour strike paralysed Beirut international airport today and all incoming flights had to be diverted elsewhere. Airport technicians, similar to those of the state-run Radio who earlier today went on a brief strike, are demanding better wages and employment conditions. Officials said that Public Works and Transport Minister Butros had ordered the closure of the airport after the strike movement. They added that the airport strikers agreed to work later today after the authorities promised to meet demands. The Beirut Radio technicians also went back to work and the broadcasting station resumed its normal program after a similar promise.

AMMAN, June 19 (R) — The union of Arab news agencies and J.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (SCO) have agreed to provide a special information service to the Arab world. The union, which will be based at the Beirut head office and have regional branches in Baghdad, Tunis, Doha and Union President Dr. Farid Ayyar as its secretary, will be entrusted with the task of gathering and distributing news, articles and features. It said the union would be a formal contract, with a secretariat to be set up in Tunis. The union will be the centre of the Arab woman's activities in the social, economic, cultural and family domains. Dr. Ayyar arrived here on Friday for talks with JNA officials on the project.

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Syrian lawyer, editor killed, journalist seriously wounded

DAMASCUS, June 19 (R) — A newspaper editor was shot dead in the central Syrian town of Homs today, hours after a prominent lawyer was gunned down in the capital, the Syrian Journalists Federation said.

The killings were blamed on the outlawed extremist Muslim Brotherhood Organisation, accused by the government of being behind a wave of bombings and assassinations here. A Journalists Federation spokesman said Mr. Fayed Al Mohammad, editor of Al Uruba newspaper, published in Homs, was shot on his way to work this morning. In the capital, the head of the Damascus branch of the Syrian Bar Association, Mr. Nazih Al Jamali, was murdered last night. His office accused the Brotherhood of being responsible, but gave no details of the killing. In the Lebanese capital Beirut, a Syrian freelance journalist was seriously wounded by an unidentified gunman who shot him as he left his home. There was no immediate indication of the reason for the attack.

The body of Mr. Jamali, 49, was buried in Homs today. His funeral was attended by several high ranking officials and trade unionists. Courts were closed in protest and lawyers announced a day of mourning in denunciation of the shooting.

In a commentary this afternoon, Damascus Radio said the Syrian authorities would strike mercilessly against what it described as the Brotherhood Gang "and reactionary agents of the Camp David alliance (of Egypt, Israel and the U.S.)."

The Syrian government has accused Israel and the U.S. of being behind the Brotherhood, which it blamed for a wave of unrest earlier in the year in Homs and the northern city of Aleppo.

Israeli cabinet approves compromise Hurvitz withdraws threat to resign over budget cuts

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, June 19 (Agencies) — Israeli Finance Minister Yigael Hurvitz today withdrew a threat to resign over opposition to his defence spending cuts during a meeting with Prime Minister Menachem Begin here today. However Mr. Hurvitz left open his future participation in the government if the economy, including an inflation rate of over 130 per cent could not be brought under control by cuts in other areas.

Mr. Hurvitz had earlier today

angrily walked out of a cabinet meeting that rejected some of his defence spending cuts.

"Prime Minister Begin called me in a short while ago and asked me not to resign. I agreed," Mr. Hurvitz said.

The finance minister, who made the comments at a meeting of Israeli hotelkeepers, said that if the government could not run the economy efficiently then it had no right to exist. "If the government cannot live within its means then it can live without me," Mr. Hurvitz said.

Libya to discuss dispute with Egypt with its allies

BEIRUT, June 19 (R) — Libya said today it has called an emergency meeting of Arab foreign ministers to discuss its charges that Egypt was preparing to attack its eastern border.

The official Libyan News Agency (JANA) said Foreign Secretary Ali Abdul Salam Turiki contacted his opposite numbers in a five-member hard-line Arab alliance yesterday to prepare for a meeting on Sunday.

The proposed conference reflected rapidly rising tension between the two North African neighbours, who fought a four-day war in 1977. Libya said yesterday that Egypt had made what amounted to declaration of war by announcing a state of emergency along its western border and pushing troops to the area. Egypt has

said the action was prompted by threatening remarks by Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi, and was only a precautionary measure.

JANA said Sunday's meeting would be of the political committee, comprised of foreign ministers, of the "Steadfastness and Confrontation Front," which was formed to counter Egypt's peace treaty with Israel. It did not say where the talks would be held.

The alliance groups Libya, Syria, Algeria, South Yemen and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). Syrian and Palestinian leaders have already pledged to support Libya if it was attacked.

The front agreed at a meeting in Libya earlier this year to form a joint military force, but details have still to be worked out.

In the nine-hour meeting that ended at 2 a.m. today, the cabinet voted to cut the \$3.6 billion defence budget by \$140 million, less than half the amount demanded by Mr. Hurvitz to control Israel's rampant inflation.

The compromise followed a week of bitter infighting between finance ministry officials and Israel's defence ministry, which warned that the \$300 million cut demanded by Mr. Hurvitz would seriously impair Israel's fighting capability.

The military chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Rappaport Eitan, told reporters he was satisfied with the compromise. He said \$80 million would be saved through unspecified belt-tightening measures and reorganisation to make the army more efficient.

Another \$40 million saving would come through eliminating 500 staff positions, cutting benefits to soldiers and time served by reservists and delaying some building projects, including a major air base planned for the Negev Desert.

For the final \$20 million cut, Gen. Eitan called on all regular army personnel — excluding draftees to donate one day's pay a month back to the army.

Mr. Hurvitz told the hotelkeepers that the main budget reduction must come from the defence ministry since it was allocated the greater portion of the overall \$13.5 billion budget.

And support Palestinian homeland King urges U.S. to take balanced stand on Mideast

WASHINGTON, June 19 — His Majesty King Hussein today urged the United States to take a balanced stand on the Arab-Israeli dispute, insist on Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and support the emergence of a "free and peaceful Palestinian homeland."

In a speech delivered to the National Press Club, the King said the failure of the U.S. to take such a stand "would lead to the unjustified alienation of an essentially friendly people, the radicalisation of moderates among them, the possible disruption of the normal exchange of interests in the major areas of trade, energy and culture—all this because of a peculiar and indefensible interpretation of commitment to Israel's security that seems to equate security with conquest."

Calling on the United States to "exert every effort to restrain Israel's expansionist policy and bring about a just settlement," King Hussein asked: "How can anyone justify, in this day and age, a foreign occupation of the national soil of other countries and peoples for over 13 years, the enslavement under this occupation of over a million people, the denial of the right of this people to self-determination and freedom, and the demographic mutilation of the land by the occupying power through colonisation and growing annexation?"

He also reminded his American audience of the "deep question of human rights—so dear to this country and its President—involving in this fundamental question and the shocking occupation practices flowing from it."

Most Arabs, the King said, "can understand America's repeated insistence on Israel's existence and security. What they cannot understand is how Israel's security can be furthered by the acquisition of foreign territory and the consequent state of war it thus perpetuates with its neighbours."

In recent years, he said, differences between the United States and the Arab World, "particularly with regard to Arab rights and aspirations," have been widened because U.S. policy "has become too deeply involved in partisan support of Israeli expansionism to avoid open confrontation with Arab rights."

But, he said, he believed, together with most Jordanians and many thoughtful Arabs and Americans, that such confrontation can be avoided through "honest and frank communication." This, he said, was the purpose of his visit to Washington this week, during which he held two days of talks with President Carter and other American officials.

King Hussein said scores of American envoys and fact-finding missions have visited the Middle East since 1967 to investigate the Arab-Israeli conflict, and the Arabs believe that most of these envoys have returned to America convinced that a great injustice had been inflicted upon the Palestinian people. "However," he said, "these successive envoys have not produced any major change in the U.S. approach. For the Arabs, this is a perplexing phenomenon."

The King said that, since 1967, Jordan has been the most active Arab country in pursuit of a just and comprehensive peace. "We have warned against partial and separate settlements. The Arab-Israeli conflict," he said, "must be addressed totally and from the roots."

This means, he said, that "Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied in June 1967 cannot be separated from the exercise by the Palestinian people of the right to self-determination and national freedom. The problem will not disappear," he added, "if Egypt alone regains its occupied land" because Syrian territory, the West Bank and Gaza and Arab Jerusalem remain under occupation.

"A separate peace between Egypt and Israel will not advance the cause of a comprehensive and lasting settlement, particularly when the Israeli leadership uses it, as it does, to intensify its activities in settling the other occupied areas, fragmenting their demographic composition and systematically destroying their national leadership," King Hussein said.

The King said the Arab summit conferences in Baghdad in 1974 and in Tunis last year were aimed at "restoring Arab cohesion and reinforcing the Arab sense of purpose," while also explaining to the world "the Arab concept of a just peace and to open avenues for it."

"This thrust towards peace has been thwarted by Israel's intensified policy of settlement and repression in the occupied areas in the last few months," he said. "Jordan and its close Arab neighbours are in continuous consultation regarding the future steps. We are also consulting with the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organisation). Our purpose is to open avenues to peace, not close them."

In the ultimate solution of the problem, the King declared, "the Palestinian people must participate in constructing the just peace we all want. Their great energies and vigour must find a constructive national expression and not be suppressed to the point of violent explosion."

Reiterating the Arab view of a lasting and just peace, King Hussein said the key issue is the right of self-determination for the Palestinian people. "It is a right that need not contradict with the rights of others in the area. Many Palestinians are living under occupation. Many are living in forced exile. Why shouldn't the 'Palestinian people be able to exercise peacefully the natural right of deciding their future on their own ancestral national soil? Why should the exiles not be permitted to unite with those under occupation to rebuild a free homeland? Why can't the international community, including the United States, focus its efforts and mobilise its resources to initiate, now and immediately, a process that

(Continued on page 3)

Iraqi voters today elect first national assembly in 22 years

BAGHDAD, June 19 (Agencies) — About six million Iraqi voters are scheduled to elect a national assembly tomorrow in the oil-rich state's first elections in 22 years.

Also, eligible voters among Iraq's 1.5 million-strong Kurdish minority will elect a legislative

council to express their autonomous control of the northeast of the country. The Kurds also vote in the national elections.

All men and women over 18-years-old are eligible to participate in what the official media calls Iraq's "first experience in democracy in nearly a quarter of a century."

The ruling Arab Baath Socialist Party, which seized power in 1968, has spent the last 12 years consolidating its control of the country of 12.7 million, which is the world's second largest oil exporter.

The 20-member Revolutionary Command Council (RCC), led by President Saddam Hussein, proposed the two election laws last December and approved them after a national debate.

A total of 967 applicants were screened for candidacy by an election commission appointed by the RCC, which until now has exercised both executive and legislative powers in Iraq. Candidates must have completed military service, be at least 25 years old and they and their fathers must be native-born Iraqis.

Eight hundred and forty candidates are running for the 250-seat assembly. Deputies will sit for four-year terms. Twenty of the candidates are women. The country has been divided into 56 constituencies and 803 voting places.

Among notable candidates are Foreign Minister Saadoun Hamad, Vice Premier Naim Haddad, Justice Minister Munzer Ibrahim Al Shawi and Manal Younis, head of the Iraqi Women's League. Campaigns were financed by the state and all candidates given equal publicity in the state-controlled media. The

campaigning ended 48 hours before election day.

The new assembly will be charged with approving the nomination of the president of the republic, who presumably will be nominated by the party leadership and the RCC.

It will pass laws, approve the state budget and national economic development plans, ratify international treaties and agreements, debate domestic and foreign policies and question ministers. It will be empowered to propose the dismissal of any minister and accept the resignation of the cabinet.

Members of parliament will be immune from arrest while the assembly is in session, unless proven guilty of a crime.

The RCC is expected to convene the parliament within 15 days of its election. The oldest member will act as speaker until a secret ballot is conducted.

The 20-member Kurdish legislative council will be elected from the Kurdish region, which the government officially declared autonomous in 1974, after years of fighting. Its three constituencies are Erbil, Sulaimaniyah and Dahuk.

The council is empowered to pass laws relating to the social, cultural and economic development of the region. It will administer local institutions in coordination with the authorities in Baghdad.

In Kuwait, an interior ministry spokesman said Iraq today closed its border with the Gulf state for three days because of the national elections.

Only Iraqi nationals will be permitted to enter Iraq, the spokesman said.

Embarks on week-long summitry in Europe Carter appeals for sustained allied opposition to Soviet Afghanistan role

WASHINGTON, June 19 (R) — President Carter today left for a week of summit talks in Europe with an appeal to the non-communist industrial countries to sustain world opposition to what he called Soviet aggression in Afghanistan.

In departure remarks on the White House south lawn, Mr. Carter said that the western countries were not motivated by hostility towards Moscow or by a desire for a return to the cold war. "But we must sustain world opposition to Soviet aggression, and not allow the Soviets to derive any permanent benefits from their invasion of the neutral nation of Afghanistan."

The centrepiece of Mr. Carter's European trip is a summit meeting in Venice on Sunday and Monday with leaders of six other major, non-communist industrial nations.

He will first pay a state visit to Rome, where he will also confer with Pope John Paul II, and after

the Venice meeting travel to Belgrade, Madrid and Lisbon before returning to Washington on June 26.

U.S. officials have said Mr. Carter's trip is extremely urgent because of differences between Washington and its West European allies over policies in the Middle East and Asia.

Commentators and officials on

both sides of the Atlantic have spoken of an erosion of confidence in U.S. ability to cope with the crises over the seizure of American hostages in Iran and the Kremlin intervention in Afghanistan.

Mr. Carter, who has said he believes those differences are exaggerated, acknowledged today that problems existed and said his visit would be short in time but "long in importance and long in difficulty and challenge."

However he said a diversity of views was an advantage and added: "We are not the Warsaw Pact, held together by one nation's tanks. We are bound by shared ideals, shared goals, and shared respect for one another."

On his state visit in Rome, Mr. Carter said he would discuss diplomatic, energy and security matters, but he gave no details.

Mr. Carter said that on his visit to the Vatican he and Pope John Paul would continue the work on human rights, refugees and arms

control that they began during the Pope's visit to Washington last October.

At the Venice summit, the sixth such meeting to be held, Mr. Carter will meet leaders from Britain, Canada, France, West Germany, Italy and Japan.

The visit to Yugoslavia is to make up for Mr. Carter's controversial decision not to attend President Tito's funeral last month when other world leaders, including Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, were present.

Mr. Carter said today he would assure Yugoslavia of "America's unwavering support for the independence, unity, and territorial integrity of that great country."

He said that Spain and Portugal, the final stops on his tour made "remarkable transition from autocracy to democratic government."

"I will express personally the great pleasure Americans feel at the success of these historic achievements," he said.



President Carter

Jordan Times

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Israeli border policemen wound teenage Bethlehem girl

BETHLEHEM, June 19 (AP) — Arab students and officials angrily demanded the withdrawal of Israeli troops today after a young Arab woman was wounded in an allegedly accidental shooting by Israeli border policemen.

Israeli military spokesmen promised an investigation of the incident, including a court-martial if it is called for. Early indications showed the shooting was unintentional, a spokesman said.

Miss Taghreed Al Butmeh, 19, was in good condition after treatment for a neck wound, according to a spokesman at Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem where the young woman was rushed after the early-morning shooting on a main street in Bethlehem.

Mr. Mohammad Abu Harthieh, 18, said he was walking with Miss Butmeh and his 20-year-old sister, Ruwaida, from a bus stop to classes at Bethlehem University, and they saw a jeep behind them with three or four Israeli border policemen.

"They were pointing their fingers at my sister and her friend," Mr. Harthieh said. "After that I

heard three shots. I looked, and there was blood on her neck, and she fell down."

Miss Abu Harthieh said the Israelis yelled, "accident, accident," and quickly drove their jeep and its mounted machine gun out of the area. The wounded young woman was taken to hospital by a motorist.

Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij said: "I demand from the authorities that they withdraw army patrols from the streets in our towns in the West Bank and let our people live their lives in peace."

Mr. Freij rejected the official explanation that the shooting had been accidental.

He blamed Israel's tough policy in the occupied territories for indirectly causing the incident.

"There was no reason or provocation for this unwarranted attack," he said. "Israel's heavy-handed policy encourages soldiers to attack us on our streets."

He said he doubted the Israeli border policemen would be brought to justice, just as he doubted the authorities would solve the attempted assassinations

of three West Bank mayors two weeks ago.

Some 300 students held an emotional gathering to vent their feelings before reporters on the university campus, and two masked youths raised cheers when they brought the banned Palestine Liberation Organisation flag to the meeting. Israeli soldiers snatched up the flag and arrested four Palestinians.

Brother Joseph Loewenstein, the American president of the Vatican-supported university, said: "I can only condemn in the strongest terms this deplorable incident. There is no way I can reason it out, no way I can explain it."

Mr. Sayid Mansour, secretary of the teachers' union at the university, declared: "too many accidents that repeat themselves no longer are accidents." Mr. Mansour saw the shooting as "unnecessary aggression on our people."

The incident was the first violence in the West Bank in almost two weeks and seemed likely to heighten tensions in the occupied area.

West Bank deportees leave New York for Amsterdam

By Tara Bradford
Special to the Jordan Times

NEW YORK, June 19—Three deported West Bank leaders left here last night for Amsterdam, where they will meet with a special human rights committee of the Dutch parliament.

Haihoul Mayor Mohammad Milhem, Hebron Mayor Fahd Qawasm and Sheikh Rajab Tamimi will also travel to Paris this weekend, where they will meet with members of French political parties, including Socialist Party leader Francois Mitterand. On Monday or Tuesday of next week the three leaders will arrive in Austria, where a meeting with Chancellor Bruno Kreisky is scheduled.

Following the European tour, the group will go to Beirut where they will meet with PLO officials and attempt to return to their homes in the occupied West Bank. If the attempt is unsuccessful, Mayor Milhem told the Jordan Times, the group will tour the Arab World in an attempt to unite Arabs in support of the Palestinian cause. He said they have already received several invitations from Arab states including Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Syria and Saudi Arabia.

While in New York this week, the leaders met with United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to discuss implementation of the Security Council resolutions calling for the deported leaders' repatriation. Mr. Waldheim told the three men on Tuesday that he would personally write a letter to Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin urging him to allow the return of the leaders to their homes and jobs, in accordance with the Security Council resolutions passed in May. Mr. Waldheim said he would also urge Mr. Begin to try to accelerate the Israeli supreme court decision now pending regarding the leaders' repatriation.

Earlier that same day, Mayors Milhem and Qawasm met privately with former U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who resigned two months ago because of differences with the Carter

administration's foreign policy measures. During the hour-long meeting at Mr. Vance's New York law office, the group discussed "several different political topics including autonomy."

Mayor Milhem told the Jordan Times, "We felt that what Vance had in mind, which may eventually meet with the aspirations to a certain extent of the Palestinian people, can have no guarantees." Mayor Milhem told the Jordan Times, "I don't think, if Vance had the chance to implement his ideas that he discussed with us regarding participation of the Palestinians in talks, that he would have resigned." Mr. Milhem commented.

"He did not agree with what President Carter was doing, particularly regarding the United Nations vote on the Israeli set-

tlement policy when the United States voted in favour of the resolution and two days later Carter said it was a mistake caused by a failure of communication," he added.

Mayor Milhem told the Jordan Times he believed Mr. Vance would be able to do more for the Palestinians now than in his capacity as secretary of state because he is not stifled by restrictions of State Department diplomacy. "I believe he is really sympathetic to our cause," Mr. Milhem remarked.

In New York the three notables were also guests at a dinner given by the Arab community in Brooklyn and at a luncheon given by a private group of American businessmen and economists.

Meanwhile, reports here say that PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat will come to the United Nations on July 26 to attend a special General Assembly session called by the Arab and non-aligned groups to discuss the expulsion of Israel from the world body.

U.S. Arab women's league members on visit to Jordan

AMMAN, June 19, (JNA)—The Minister of Information, Dr. Sa'id Tal, received at his office today a delegation from the League of Arab Women in the United States which is currently visiting Jordan.

Dr. Tal emphasised the significance of the role which the league can play in serving the Arab cause and acquainting the American people with the fairness of Arab demands. He also asserted that organisations in Arab countries should cooperate with the league to enable it to achieve its goals.

Speaking about the goals and activities of the league, its President, Mrs. Raja' Al Muqaddam, said that it was formed in the United States four months ago to achieve several goals, notably to induce the largest possible number of Arab women in the United States to serve the Arab

cause by joining the league; to organise information and cultural programmes on Arab civilisation, and to highlight the role of the Arab women in serving her nation and contributing to development in the Arab World.

Mrs. Muqaddam said other goals of the federation are to organise the activities of Arab expatriates in the United States to make their presence felt more strongly and to achieve further cooperation with American intellectuals to give them a better understanding of the Arabs and Arab-related issues.

The federation seeks to acquaint the American people with the justice of the Arab cause and to fight the Zionist information media, which are distorting the facts of the Middle East crisis, she said.

Threat from underground

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following column by Meir Merhav appeared in the Jerusalem Post on June 5.

THE LEADER of the parliamentary majority, Menachem Begin, must be deemed to have been sincere when he condemned the revolting crime perpetrated on (June 1) in Nablus, Ramallah, Hebron and Al Birah.

However, the man who is so good at acting out a scene of moral indignation when it suits him to do so, did not, as has been reported, "lead a chorus of outrage" over the well-orchestrated acts of terror. His condemnation was couched in terms of expediency. He admonished the public at large to remember that "we are a state based on the rule of law."

Absent was any sense of shock at the fact that murder and vandalism, terrorism and brutality have by now seeped deeply into the tissue of our body politic (obviating) any expression of revulsion against our being dragged down to that netherworld of murderous insanity we have always denounced so vehemently in others.

The condemnation, such as it was, was accompanied by the insinuation — apparently dribbled into the media by authoritative sources and presented as an open-minded, even-handed, pre-investigation hypothesis — that the PLO was behind these attempts at assassination.

The hope that it may, after all, be found that no Jewish hands are sullied with the blood shed on (June 1) is born out of a sense of shame — which, in the circumstances, is laudable.

Less laudable is this senseless insinuation which serves to fill us into believing that Monday's outrage was an isolated event rather than the expression of a political process. It is meant to divert attention from the political, as distinct from the criminal, responsibility for this brand of terror.

Such as distinction makes it largely irrelevant whether the security forces who have been ordered to mount an intensive investigation, will be more successful this time than they have so far been in finding the criminals who smashed car windows in Ramallah and elsewhere six weeks ago.

Whether the culprits are eventually found and brought to justice is politically irrelevant. For these are not common criminals but activists of a political underground who will be replaced by others unless the underground can be uprooted completely.

We ought to realise that this underground is no longer merely in the making. It is already here. It has its ideological roots and political support deep within the political legitimisation from the disintegration of government in Israel, and from the irrationalities and internal contradictions of its policies.

This underground, which has not so far chosen to appear with a distinct identity of its own but may be on the verge of doing so, already enjoys the classic prerequisites for a successful — and therefore dangerous — guerrilla movement to an extent rarely dreamed of by other organisations of its kind.

It possesses a territorial base, in the West Bank settlements, where its militant activities are shielded from prying eyes. Its members have freedom of movement anywhere.

It has legitimate public fronts — political as well as military — through which it can operate. For its militant activities, it can use the territorial defence units into which the settlements have been organised by order of Chief of Staff Rafael Eitan.

It has its tentacles deep in the (Israeli) army, can draw upon its stores, quasi-legitimately and by pilferage, for arms and explosives, and can use its facilities, as well as those of the police, for intelligence.

It can draw upon legitimate public funds. It needs hardly any training facilities of its own; universal military service takes care of that almost automatically. The specialist training provided by elite units is easily available, for volunteers for these units are welcome.

Finally, this underground — it is a complacent self-delusion to identify it exclusively with Meir Kahane's lunatic fringe — has an ideologically prepared, ready-made recruitment base in some of the (yeshiva) religious schools. The kind of education purveyed there was portrayed this week by Knesset member Haim Drickman, who reacted to the assassination attempts in the West Bank by quoting, "Let all thine enemies perish thus."

THE LEADER of the parliamentary majority — I call him that because the political and moral, as distinct from legal, legitimacy of his premiership has vanished — has changed the nature of our military occupation of the West Bank. What hap-

pens there now, to the Arabs and the result of that change.

Until 1977, our occupation of the West Bank was essentially conditional. It was a temporary process of war. The Arab people kept hostages — hostages to a future peace; their keepers usually tried the hardships imposed on them in the process of which they were the victors.

Until 1977, we largely conformed to the terms, although there were aberrations of one people by another is a violence and can therefore never be conceived as temporary and conditional remain sensible. It could distinguish political conflict and enmity on the one hand, and the occupation of the West Bank on the other.

The occupation of the West Bank, the instrument of political conflict, the occupation of the civil and political Palestinians (even if they were limited Israeli governments to their rights as the prevention of clashes at the level of groups, left the use of force and the hands of the government.

Begin has changed all that. The peace with Egypt and the territory he yielded intended to give him a free hand in maintaining the occupation of the West Bank of the autonomy plan is already in the hands of the government.

The Palestinians are no longer hostages of a subjugated people, with no future political rights and only as an Israel under Begin will allow settlements have brought the conflict personal and particular group level, as an army reservist doing police duty as the colonist taking away the Arab land, have converted the impersonal into personal violence.

Some of the settlers — not only the new ones — are ideologically eager for the conflict. Others feel that the law which cannot be everywhere at all the give them enough protection. Most where they are because they foresee of a government that is in sympathy with them. They consider themselves superior and ideologically, to the government law. They are reinforced in that belief, innocents who have showered admiration for their "pioneering spirit."

They are all willing to use the apparatus of the state insofar as it is purpose. They are equally willing to into their own hands. Their settlement breeding ground for the underground are only a step away from turning up and government that nurtured them danger to our democracy and to our and will remain so unless their political weeded out.

It is Begin who created the political which the emergence of such an underground become possible. His is the ultimate reason for what happened in the West Bank months, including the murder of the Hebron a month ago and the latest week.

Begin last week made an ominous He told the Herut leadership that he ign because that would bring the (Lat ment back to power. And that, in mean a Palestinian state.

That argument will be as valid in 1981 as it is now, for Begin's political not turn for the better. It means that last heard the voice of the people, nevertheless will listen only to the it that guide him. It means that he three step down.

His rebellious lieutenant, Agriculture Ariel Sharon, said in the cabinet that above the constitution. For the was struck from the record.

Begin has in recent weeks shed a statesman and has reverted to the oratory at which he excels. He has of the parliamentary democracy, but led threat not to hand power back ment presents the real danger that means will not suffice to return him ition benches, where he belongs.

Begin's threat last week forebode onto power, possibly on the excuse emergency. The underground will brought into being with the help Drickman, Moshe Levinger and others, may play an important role contingency.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: The official talks between His Majesty King Hussein and U.S. President Carter concluded in Washington on Wednesday. The following conclusions can be reached from the statement of the American president following the talks and King Hussein's response:

— They manifest the firmness of the Jordanian and Arab stand, which is committed to the attainment of a just and comprehensive peace based on Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and recognition of the Palestinian people's complete legitimate rights, including the right to self-determination on their national soil.

— The U.S. administration is aware of this stand. President Carter's statement represents his commitment to peace through the attainment of the complete rights of the Palestinian people, and through safeguarding the security and safety of the countries in the region.

— President Carter interprets the disagreement between the U.S. and Jordan concerning the issue as relating to the approach taken to achieve peace, not to the substance of that peace.

These conclusions compel us to ask whether the U.S. president's commitment to complete Palestinian rights means that there has been some development in Washington's stand towards these rights. For the term "complete rights" means very much more than mere "local autonomy."

The other question concerns the meaning of President Carter's declaration that the dispute between Jordan and the U.S. is one of approach and not of intentions. Does this mean that Washington may finally be about to oppose the Israeli intransigence which refuses to withdraw or to give up any settlements, and which denies the Palestinian people their legitimate rights?

AL DUSTOUR: His Majesty King Hussein has called on the American administration to reconsider its present policy, and instead to act on the basis of a clear vision about what is happening in the region as a result of Camp David. The King said continued aggression threatens another explosion in the region that will have a direct impact on America's interests and its ties with the Arab World.

If the U.S. and Israel insist on following a course contrary to all international convictions and human charters, the Arabs on the other hand are keen on protecting their interests, their cause and their rights with all means at their disposal. While they strive to preserve cooperation and friendly relations with all peoples, including the American people, they will also assess their relations with and positions towards all countries according to those countries' attitudes towards Arab causes, particularly that of Palestine.

The keenness of the Jordanian leadership on keeping the bridge of dialogue open with all countries and peoples, goes hand in hand with a commitment to the principles of the pan-Arab stand, which has never let Arab rights be squandered, nor bargained with them, but has rather tried to attract understanding and support from all directions.

Arab culture conference issues recommendations; suspends Egypt

AMMAN, June 19 (JNA) — The 11th conference of Arab National Committees for Education, Culture and Science at its closing session today, unanimously decided to suspend Egypt's membership in the centre coordinating among national Arab committees, in implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Arab Foreign and Finance Ministers, conference held in Baghdad last year. The conference also decided to transfer the Regional Centre for Science and Technology from Cairo.

The conference also recommended that the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation (ALESCO) issue a pamphlet in one of the U.N. Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation (UNESCO) languages, including a documented list of the resolutions adopted by the United Nations and its specialised agencies, particularly the resolutions of the UNESCO general conferences and sessions of its executive council, on Israeli violations of U.N. conventions and of the educational and cultural rights of the Palestinians. The pamphlet should be submitted to the 21st session of the UNESCO General

Conference.

The conference also decided to have the Arab League and its agencies and member states launch an intensive information and diplomatic campaign to create a pro-Arab world public opinion. Efforts were urged to find the best way of securing the receipt of literature and documents published in Arab countries by university libraries in the occupied Arab territories.

The conference has decided to invite the Arab delegates at the UNESCO executive council to raise again the issue of the books used at UNRWA schools at the next meeting of the council, with the aim of prompting UNRWA to use in its schools the textbooks used in the Arab countries host to the Palestinian refugees.

The conference began its meetings at Al Hussein Youth City on Monday. Representatives of Arab countries and specialised Arab agencies participated in the meetings. UNESCO was also represented in the meetings, as an observer.

The conference decided to hold the 12th conference of the Arab National Committees Bahrain.

AMMAN, June 19 (JNA) — His Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, received at Raghadan Palace this morning the Danish, Norwegian and Libyan ambassadors to Jordan, who presented their credentials.

AMMAN, June 19 (JNA) — His Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, this morning visited the research department and the Department of Public Works at Amman Municipality. Amman Mayor Isam Ajlouni gave an explanation of several projects being carried out or studied by the municipality. These include a street maintenance project whose estimated cost is about JD 2 million, the Wadi Saqra intersection project, and youth centres in Jabal Al Nasr and Jabal Hashemite. Prince Hassan was also briefed on the municipality's beautification and traffic regulation projects.

AMMAN, June 19 (JNA) — The Minister of Information, Dr. Sa'id Tal, received at his office this morning the Amman representative of the Eritrean Liberation Front, Mr. Hussein Osman. Dr. Tal affirmed that Jordan is proud of the just struggle of the Eritrean Arab people and that the Jordanian people appreciate the enormous sacrifices which the Eritreans have made to gain their rights to freedom and self-determination. Dr. Tal also expressed the hope that Arab support of the Eritrean struggle would be enhanced in order to enable them to achieve the aspirations.

AMMAN, June 19 (JNA) — The Director of the Arab Cities Organisation, Mr. Taseb Al Tabar, and Director General of the Municipality of Kuwait, Mr. Rasheed Al Uthman, arrived in Amman today for a two-day visit to Jordan during which they will visit Nablus Mayor Bassam Al Shak'a, who is receiving medical treatment at the King Hussein Medical Centre. Mr. Tabar and Mr. Uthman will also voice their support and solidarity with Arab Cities Organisation officials in occupied Arab cities.

Local News Briefs

AMMAN, June 19 (JNA) — The Development Municipalities and village councils today granted loans of 223,000 to five municipal and village councils in Irbid, road, water, school and clinic building projects. The bank Nu'aimah municipal council a loan of JD 75,000, the Zayouna municipal council a loan of JD 42,000, Huwwarah a loan of JD 30,000, and Al Husn a loan of JD 20,000.

AMMAN, June 19 (JNA) — Classes will begin on summer schools organised by the Ministry of Education country. The summer session will last 42 days. The summer school section at the ministry, Mr. Mirshad D 2,500 students are expected to attend. Tuition and fees are student. Mr. Dabbur explained that classes will meet week, with an average of three classes per day, and morning and evening classes.

AMMAN, June 19 (JNA) — The Director General of Tourism, Mr. Michael Hamarneh, today received a delegation of the University of Utah. Mr. Hamarneh briefed the delegation on investment opportunities in tourism in Jordan, and exp dard's tourism capabilities and future plans. The delegation recently making a comprehensive study with the aim of curriculum about Jordan to be taught at the University.

AMMAN, June 19 (JNA) — The monthly report published by the Irbid Agriculture Directorate says that 550 head of cattle, last month, and that 91,000 heads of cattle and 39,000 head of sheep have been vaccinated against Newcastle Disease and other diseases. The report also says that 15 kilometres of irrigation have been opened, and 2,680 cubic metres of support been constructed, as part of the highland agricultural development project.

Jordan Weekly Calendar

(Week of June 20-June 26)

Exhibitions

standing: The French Cultural Centre is holding a document-exhibition entitled "Des Metiers et Des Hommes." Drawings, photographs of a wide range of human activities are on display until June 29. Visiting hours are 10 a.m.-1 p.m. and 5-8 p.m.

The Goethe Institute, in cooperation with Luftansa Air, presents a cartoon exhibition entitled "Follow Me," on the subject of aviation from the start of the century. The exhibition runs daily during office hours through June 21.

The British Council presents an informal exhibition of portraits and oil paintings by the Jordanian artist Ammar Amash, whose work consists mainly of local landscapes. The exhibition will be on show in the centre's exhibition hall during office hours until June 22.

Monday June 23: The Soviet Cultural Centre presents a photo exhibition on the subject of youth in the Soviet Union. The exhibition will run the whole week, and can be seen from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. and 4-8 p.m. at the centre, located near the Third Circle in Jabal Amman.

Lecture

Monday June 23: Mr. John Landgraf, Director of the German Institute of Archaeology in Jerusalem, will give a lecture about his work with the Ecole Biblique de Jerusalem at Tell Qeisan near Haifa, with an emphasis on Byzantine pottery found there. The lecture will be held at the American Centre of Oriental Research, Sixth Circle in Jabal Amman, at 6:30 p.m.

Films

Monday June 20-Sunday, June 22: The French Cultural Centre presents a film entitled "Sept Morts Sur Ordonnance" (1975), starring Michel Piccoli, Jane Birkin, Gerard Depardieu, Marina Vlady, Michel Aumont and Charles Vanel. In a village in France, surgeons encounter, at a fifteen-year interval, the same descent. The film subtitled in Arabic will be screened at 7:30 p.m. at the centre.

TODAY'S WEATHER

temperatures will be around for this time of year, with easterly moderate winds. In winds will be northerly and seas calm.

Aqaba	23	39
Deserts	17	34
Jordan Valley	20	37

Overnight Daytime
low high
17 30

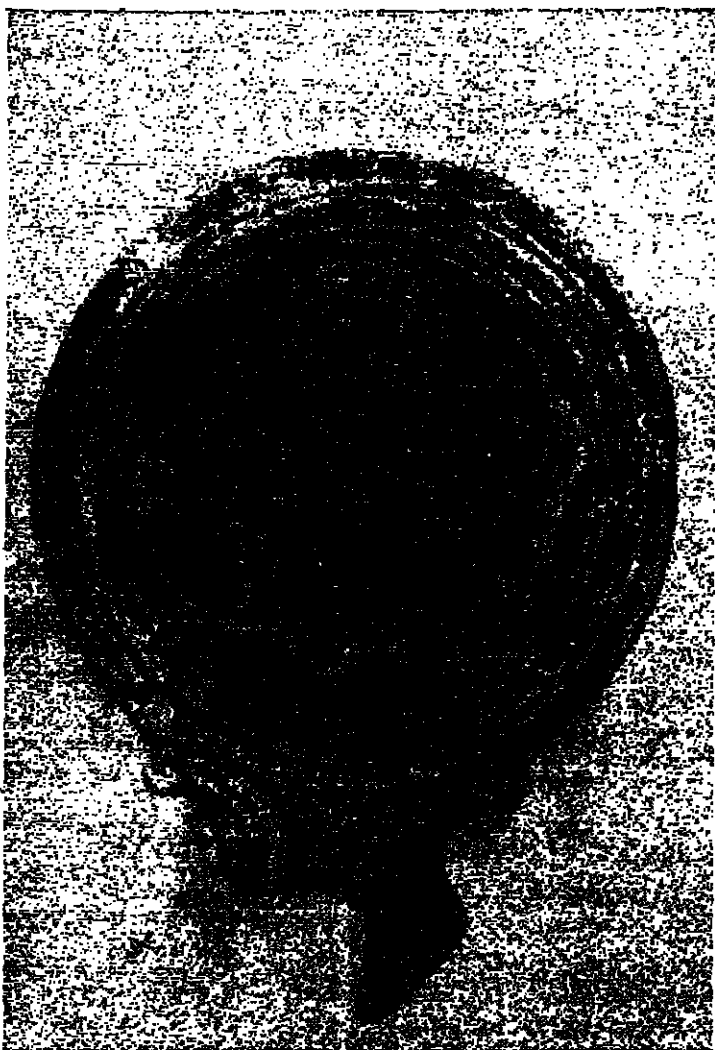
The high temperature in Amman on Thursday was 29, while that in Aqaba was 38.

LA SALLE COLLEGE, AMMAN

a vacancy for a qualified English Language teacher for the Secondary Classes including the G.C.E.

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Road work brings to light first kilns found at Petra



Roman lamp bearing representation of Europa and the Bull.



Figurines from the small kiln. 50: Isis figure; 51: Unidentified; 52: Tyche of Petra.

By Steve Ross
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, June 19 — An accidental discovery made at Petra last year has given at least part of the answer to the question: Where did all that beautiful Nabataean pottery come from?

Last November during the opening of a new road on the western slope of Umm Sahun, north of the Petra resthouse, the road workers came across a large deposit of pottery. Their work was immediately stopped by Mr. Nabil Qadom, inspector of antiquities at Petra. During the subsequent two-week rescue excavation, Mr. Qadom uncovered two potter's kilns — the first ever found at

Petra.

Work at the site, which is named Zurrabeh, was resumed this May under the supervision of Dr. Fawzi Zayadin of the Department of Antiquities, and continued for one month.

"The large amount of pottery discovered at Petra was interpreted as a local production" even before this discovery, Dr. Zayadin told the Jordan Times today. "But no explorer or excavator of Petra had attempted to locate a potter's workshop." Thus the significance of this unexpected find.

The Zurrabeh complex consists of a small potter's workshop and a large and a smaller kiln. Between the workshop and the larger kiln is

a flight of steps which lead down almost two metres to a passageway, which supposedly served the dual purpose of aeration and storage of fuel, and which leads to the gabled entrance of the kiln's heating chamber. This oval chamber, whose diameter varies from 3.2 to 3.7 metres, contains the bases of four brick arches which supported the brick floor of the kiln. The arches are preserved to a height of 1.80 metres.

Pots to be fired were stacked on the kiln floor, and covered with a clay dome. "This dome was reconstructed before each firing," Dr. Zayadin said. There was no permanent kiln structure with a door, so after firing a batch of pots the potters would have to break open the dome — even as is still being done by some potters today.

The small kiln, to the east of the main one, was presumably used for small, delicate pots and figurines.

The entire complex was used during the late first and the second centuries A.D. — just before and after the arrival of the Romans. But in the Byzantine period, a wall was built blocking off the larger kiln, and the smaller one was used — at least for a short time. There is no great amount of Byzantine pottery at the site.

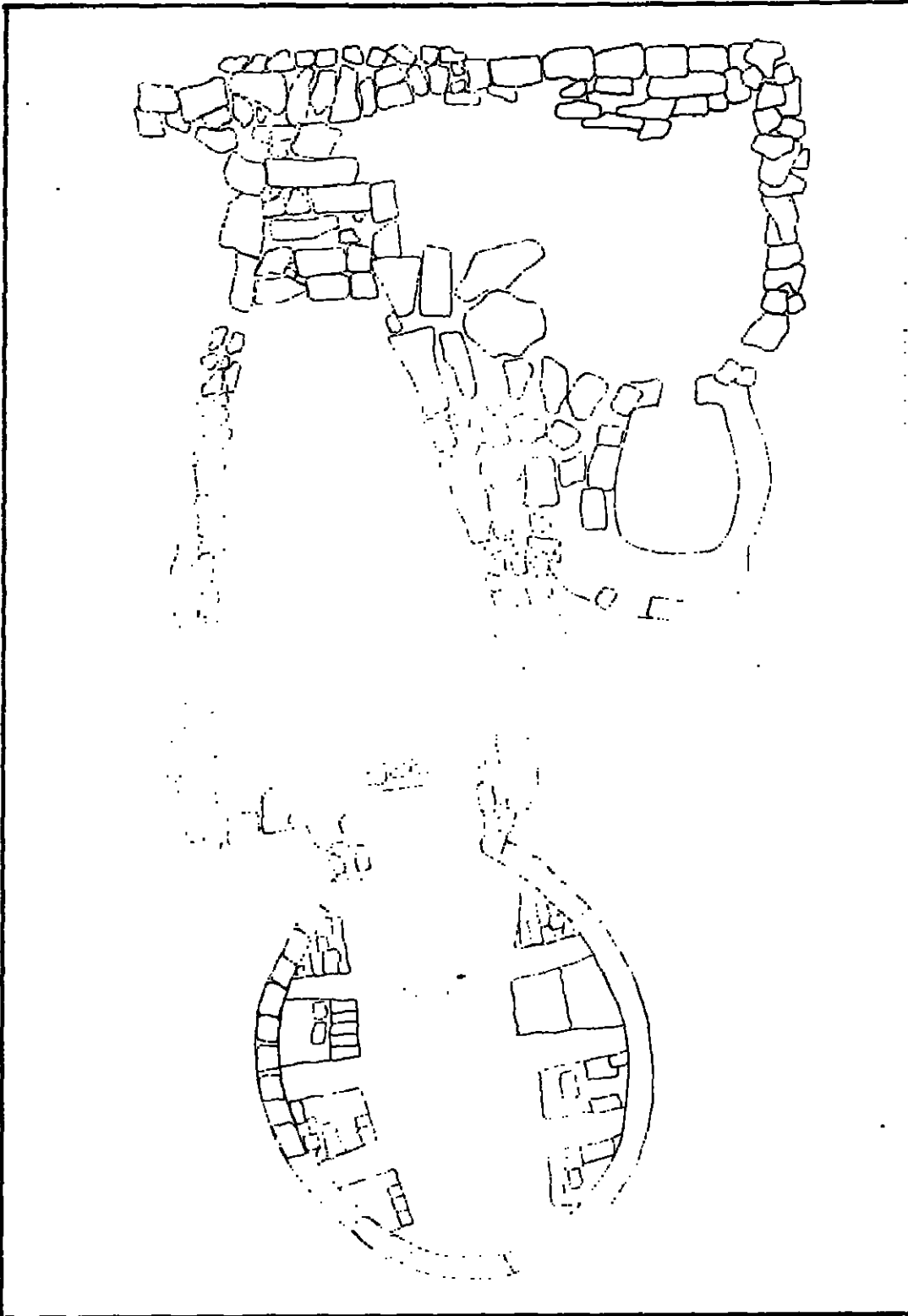
But it has yielded a wealth of Roman and Late Nabataean pottery. In addition, there are many whole lamps, along with the moulds used for their manufacture. One remarkably fine lamp bears a traditional classical motif — the kidnapping of Europa by Zeus in the guise of a bull.

Just as impressive, and perhaps more significant, are the numerous figurines found along with their moulds. "The many figurines found at Petra have sometimes been thought to be imports from elsewhere," Dr. Zayadin said, adding that we now have definite evidence of their manufacture right there at Petra. Among the figurines are the distinctive "Tyche of Petra" and an Isis figure.

The late Nabataean pottery found at Zurrabeh, Dr. Zayadin said, "gives an idea of the decline of Nabataean pottery around the time of the Romans' arrival." The earlier Nabataean pottery, which is very fine and thin, of a reddish colour often decorated by darker red paint, "is well known as indicative of Nabataean civilisation," he said. "It was sometimes even imitated elsewhere."

But there is little of this "classical" Nabataean ware at the site. The pots are instead coarser and thicker, and the decoration is less delicate as well. "It is more 'industrial'," Dr. Zayadin said. "But it shows that the Romans' arrival did not put an end to Nabataean civilisation."

The absence of the earlier, fine Nabataean ware, he said, "is something of a disappointment." Presumably it means that there are other Nabataean potters' workshops still to be found. But on the whole, one might say that the accidental discovery at Zurrabeh is far from disappointing.



Plan of the Kiln area (above) shows the larger kiln at the bottom, opening into the aeration passage; smaller kiln at the right, and at the top, the Byzantine wall blocking off the stairway. At left, looking out the gabled door of the large kiln to the stairway. (Plan and photos courtesy of Jordan Department of Antiquities).



Roman bowl from the large kiln.

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King Hussein Street, Abdali
AMMAN, JORDAN

Hussein urges balanced U.S. stand on Mideast

(Continued from page 1)

leads to the peaceful liberation of the Palestinians and the emergence of a free and peaceful Palestinian homeland?" the King asked. "This is the prerequisite to a lasting peace in our area."

When peace is established, the King said, "mutual guarantees for security can be built into it." The

cause of conflict will vanish with the liberation of the occupied territories and the achievement of national self-determination by the Palestinian people. "We in Jordan, our Palestinian brethren and all enlightened Arab opinion seek an honourable and genuine peace," the King said. "We believe the United States has the ability and the resources to share decisively in its establishment."

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- For gas oil separation or NGL plants. Must be:
1. A qualified supervising operation of gas oil separation or NGL plant. Training experience desired.
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 3. Must have secondary school education and be bilingual in Arabic and English.
 4. Experience in utilities operation desirable.

(B) ON-JOB-TRAINER (GOSP/NGL):

Must have the above qualifications (except need not be supervising operator), and must have six years' experience.

(C) INSTRUCTORS FOR PLANT OPERATORS:

To teach gas oil processing in classroom. Must have the following qualifications:

1. Four years' experience as operator in GOSP
2. A college or university technical degree.

(D) VOCATIONAL INSTRUCTORS:

To teach vocational subjects for basic handtool skills in electricity, mechanics and instrumentation. Must have the following qualifications:

1. A four-year degree from a vocational institute (post secondary).
2. Three years' experience in electricity, mechanics and instrumentation.
3. The ability to read, write and speak Arabic and English.

Qualified candidates may send applications with photocopies of diplomas and service certificates to: P.O. Box 382, Amman, Jordan and/or telephone 22970, Amman, to arrange for an interview.

'Technology transfer is no panacea'

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following article is from a speech by Dr. David A. Sambar, chairman of the Sharjah Group, the largest privately owned investment company in the Arab world, delivered recently before the American-Arab Association.

In recent years, the various aspects of technology transfers have been on the agenda both in social research programmes and in international negotiations. The 1970s may yet come to be remembered as the decade of great world conferences on science and technology.

Very broadly, technology consists of a series of techniques, skills, knowledge and procedures for making, using and doing useful things. The technology available to a particular country is all those techniques and skills it knows about or could acquire, while technology in use is that subset of technology it has already acquired.

Technology available to a country cannot be identified with all known techniques. Poor information and weak communication may mean that a particular country only knows about part of the total methods known to the world as a whole.

Furthermore, certain methods may be known but these may not be available because no one is producing the machinery or other inputs required.

These two factors can prove to be important limitations on technological choice.

What the great conferences on science and technology in the past few years have attempted to do is not only to publicise the technology that is available in the world so that a greater use will be made of it, but also to highlight the viability of certain techniques while emphasising that the resource use involved must fit in with the resource availability.

The basic issue that underlines all these discussions, an issue that has indeed been constantly raised and debated, is how to accelerate but at the same time reduce the costs of the transfer of technology from the advanced to the developing countries. Implicit here is the assumption that this transfer is always desirable and even necessary.

In a survey published earlier

this year, of all the projects undertaken in the Arab countries, the Middle East Economic Digest (MEED) analysed contracts of \$10 million and above as reported in the magazine over 1979. All in all, these contracts — excluding the military ones — amounted to more than \$40 billion. This figure clearly indicates that despite the leap-frogging oil prices which have put more cash into governments' treasuries, the unrestrained spending that characterised earlier years is now clearly over.

Saudi Arabia dominated the market awarding contracts worth nearly 42 per cent of the total. Iraq followed with 14.8 per cent, then Egypt with 8.78 per cent. The other big spenders were Algeria (6.1 per cent), Libya (5.5) and Kuwait (4.3).

On the other hand, market giants from Japan dominated all other foreign contractors by winning contracts worth 17.1 per cent of the total. The U.S. followed with 16.6 per cent and South Korea dragged behind not only the local companies, but also behind France and West Germany with only 9.3 per cent of the total.

This is surprising given that in 1978, South Korean companies were dominating all other foreign contractors by capturing some 16 per cent of the total value of contracts in that year.

As for the projects actually undertaken or signed for in the Middle Eastern countries in 1979, housing headed the list (16.4 per cent) followed by telecommunications and broadcasting (13.8), transport (10.5) and water and sewerage (9.4). Power and electricity took up 7.6 per cent of all projects while the specifically industrial ones accounted for 7.5 per cent. The low placing of education (3.4 per cent) as well as agriculture (4.7) was both surprising and disappointing.

Leaving the purely infrastructural projects aside, what the MEED survey shows is that recent projects executed in the Middle East fall squarely in established fields of hydro-carbon-based industries with a bias very often towards export orientation.

These are geared to overcome the low absorption feature of the

domestic markets, while keeping down reliance on foreign labour especially in the economies of the Gulf. But the very fact that these industries are export oriented meant that the senseless duplication of projects within the region had to be avoided. So the picture that is emerging now is one of specialisation.

For instance Saudi Arabia and Qatar seem to be heavily committed in petrochemicals, Bahrain and Dubai in aluminium, while Kuwait and Abu Dhabi are big in natural gas liquids.

The comparative advantage in producing, say, petrochemicals in the Gulf cannot be over-emphasised. Many local advantages may be utilised namely cheap feed stocks and soft long-term finance. However, the prospects for marketing petrochemicals are less bright.

By 1990, their exports to the OECD will hit a market already plagued by surpluses. It is not surprising then to see that Kuwait and the UAE have adopted a more measured approach to their petrochemical projects.

A similar story could be told of natural gas liquids, including the liquid petroleum gas. By 1985, when the plants in Qatar, Abu Dhabi and Saudi Arabia become operational on top of the one already producing in Kuwait, there could be as much as 35 per cent over-capacity in the world. This means that it will be difficult to run those plants at optimum capacity and to find takers for the products.

Another depressing picture that emerges is the gap that exists in most Middle Eastern economies between the great ease with which capital goods are acquired and the slow development of the education, research and training institutions required to support those activities.

This gap, until very recently, seemed to have been ignored. It was therefore very refreshing to read that the U.S.-Saudi Arabian joint commission had been quietly at work in Riyadh to help solve the serious manpower shortages plaguing Saudi development planning.

Votrakon (Vocational Training and Construction) seems very ambitious and at \$250 million is

easily the most expensive of the joint commission's projects so far. Votrakon is helping the government design enough vocational training so that Saudi workers can gain the technical skills that will allow them to participate more fully in the national economy.

Votrakon is also working closely with Aramco — the Arabian American Oil Company — which is the oldest and most successful supplier of technology to the kingdom.

Vocational training is, of course, the nuts and bolts of manpower development. It stresses the acquisition of basic techniques such as machine shop trades, automotive repair, plumbing and electrical work. Not too glamorous perhaps, but most crucial.

In the past couple of years we have been witnessing, however, the development of a new form of technology transfer where acquisitions of latest techniques are paid for not so much with dollars or yen — even though the monetary remuneration still plays its role — as with a commitment to supply oil of so many barrels a day.

When Italy's state hydro-carbons agency, ENI, received such a deal last June from the Saudis, it was announced in Milan as a sort of "oil for technology" arrangement. ENI had been guaranteed an oil supply of 100,000 barrels a day over two and a half years. The deal was worth \$109 million at 1979 prices.

Following what was described at the time as "rumours and insinuations", Saudi Arabia suspended the oil deal last December.

Even though it seems very unlikely that the ENI deal will be renewed, and in the wake of the revolution in Iran and the extra political risks now involved, the new trend of linking crude oil entitlements in exchange for foreign investors' participation will in the coming few years become a norm.

Another new development that falls beyond the already established patterns of technology transfer to the Middle East is the recent emphasis in some Arab countries on advanced research with foreign assistance.

Research, these countries maintain, must not only be practical and rational but must also be specially geared to local needs. In this

respect the example that is invariably given is solar energy. There is, for instance, a solar village project 30 miles north of Riyadh. In addition, there are a number of stations across the Gulf that measure and study solar radiation: many more similar situations are being planned.

Finally, research is also planned into solar active cooling, solar desalination and solar collection. By the middle of the 21st century, solar power will become the world's major energy source giving the Arab countries all the energy supplies, they are likely to need.

An American businessman working in the Gulf is reported to have once said: "Technology transfer is like motherhood. Everyone's in favour of it." Like motherhood, no one quite knows what technology transfer is — like motherhood too, it can hurt. The important point here is that in and of itself technology is no panacea.

Whenever it is transferred, a whole range of various technical characteristics is transmitted with it. These include, among others, the nature of the product and its specification, the input use, the scale of production, associated managerial techniques, etc. These characteristics are designed to fit in with the economic, institutional and technical circumstances of the economy for which they were designed originally.

Techniques developed in advanced countries have characteristics largely conditioned by the economic environment in the advanced countries. The inappropriate nature of advanced country techniques for underdeveloped countries arises from differences in the economic and institutional environment between advanced and Third World countries.

This view or, to put it more strongly, this belief among some economists that the technology appropriate to developing countries differs from that appropriate to advanced countries is not, of course, a new one. The late Schumacher of "small is beautiful" fame, coined the phrase "intermediate technology" as early as 1963 to describe the technology required in the transition process. Marsden, in turn, discusses

"progressive technology" which consists of an adaptation of modern methods to the special conditions of the developing world, while Dickson has recently promoted the idea of an "alternative technology".

Differences in nomenclature notwithstanding, what all these theories make clear is that the case for an appropriate technology mostly arises in a negative way out of the discussions around inappropriate technology.

Furthermore, what these theories emphasise is that the economic, social, and political benefits that a country could derive from a more appropriate technology are potentially too great to be ignored.

Middle Eastern economies vary considerably. A first group of Arab countries, including Egypt, Morocco, Yemen, Tunisia, Jordan and in some measure, Algeria, all face problems which are quite similar to those of the developing countries generally. These countries have significant open unemployment. Thus, appropriate techniques of production which save capital and absorb labour have an important role to play in these economies.

A second group of Arab countries, notably Iraq, Syria, and Sudan are potentially capable of generating considerable economic growth from rural bases rather than unemployment. These countries are in need of simpler technologies for application in small-scale rural industries, especially those using the products and the by-products of the agricultural sector.

A third and final group of Arab economies include the oil-rich countries like UAE, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, Libya and Saudi Arabia. At a first and superficial glance at these economies, the concept of "appropriate technology" is least useful and applicable. They all have super-abundant capital resources and relatively small populations.

They obviously do not manifest any urgent need for capital saving, simpler technologies. Yet there is still a case for selecting industrial technologies from abroad with some care.

The point to stress, and this applies to all the three groups of Arab economies described above,

is that specific policies in those economies should be pursued that would develop both a sufficient indigenous capacity to absorb modern technology efficiently and a local innovative capacity from which an autonomous industrial accumulation process could emerge.

To repeat, technology transfer is no panacea. If it is to be a developmental effort, it must be directed, it must be planned, it must be managed.

LONDON EXCHANGE RA

LONDON, June 19 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets.

One sterling	2.3350/65	U.S. dollars
	1.7660/70	West German
	1.9345/60	Dutch guild
	1.6375/95	Swiss franc
	28.22/25	Belgian franc
	4.1120/40	French franc
	835.25/75	Italian lire
	216.20/35	Japanese yen
	4.1670/85	Swedish crown
	4.8560/70	Norwegian
	5.4910/20	Danish crown
One ounce of gold	598.00/600.00	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MAR

LONDON, June 19 (R) — The market turned easier today as the undertone in equities remains firm, dealers said. At FT index was down 6.5 at 466.6.

Trading in equities was overshadowed by the announcement that Selection Trust had received a bid approach from B. added. Selection Trust moved £3 1/4 higher to £10 1/4 after while BP closed 10p lower. Other leading oils showed a 1/2p while losses in market leaders stretched to 10p, as it. Gold shares fell sharply reflecting the mounting violence in Africa while North American names were quietly mixed.

Government bonds saw losses stretching to 7/8 point and 5/8 point in shorter dates. Prices were mixed initially after the comments on wage settlements in the England quarterly bulletin dealers said. They noted amount of two way business though overseas interest was today. Among companies reporting results today, Racal and Berisford 3p, while English China Clay added 2 1/2 after 96.

LOCAL EXCHANGE R

U.S. dollar	292.50/294.50	French franc
U.K. sterling	681.70/685.70	Dutch guild
West German mark	165.90/166.90	Swedish crown
Swiss franc	180.10/181.20	Belgian franc
Italian lire	35.10/35.30	Japanese yen
(for every 100)		(for every 100)

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DAMASCUS - daily 7 a.m., 9 a.m., 3 p.m., 5 p.m.: JD 1,650. Departure: 7:30
AGABA - daily, 7:30: JD 3,000
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FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1980

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Be sure to finish regular routines before thinking about recreation. Objectively solve a situation that arises.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) A situation at work could be troublesome, but be objective and you can solve it. Spend your money wisely today.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) A new project needs more study before going ahead with it. Take no risks with your reputation at this time.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Don't argue with an associate and then all will be fine in the future. Be more reassuring to your mate.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Don't jeopardize your financial standing by investing too heavily. Avoid one of the opposite sex who could give you trouble.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Take extra time to solve any problems you may have now and tomorrow you can carry through in a positive fashion.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Avoid taking any forceful action because you are annoyed, but profit through fine opportunities around you.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You may find it difficult to obtain the data you need, but don't let it frustrate you. It will soon be forthcoming.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You have fine plans for advancing in career activities, but don't be too busy in putting them in operation.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Try not to irk anyone in a high position now, or you could regret it later. The evening can be a most happy one.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You may think of seeking greener pastures now, but this could be a mistake. Use extreme caution in motion.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Make long-range plans to live more abundantly in the days ahead. You are able to in a personal aim at this time.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF © 1980 by Chicago Tribune

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Newspapers say hospital survey puts total at 42

Official death toll 29 in Cape Town area rioting

PRETORIA, June 19 (R) — The death toll in three days of rioting in the Cape Town area was put officially today at 29 with 141 injured.

Police Minister Louis le Grange gave the first official casualty list since the disorders in coloured (mixed race) townships began.

He told a news conference that calm had returned today although there had been sporadic stone-throwing incidents in the Cape last night.

Unofficial casualty figures for the rioting varied. Cape Town newspapers had earlier said a survey of local hospitals indicated that 42 people had died.

Mr. le Grange said that of those injured, 62 people had been stabbed or injured by stones. Fifteen whites had been struck by stones while in their cars.

The situation in the worst-affected townships of Elsies River and Retreat appeared to be returning to normal. All roads were cleared of the flaming barricades that had blocked access during the height of the violence on Tuesday night, when police opened fire to disperse stone-throwing crowds and stop arson and looting.

But in Elsies River, shopkeepers last night and today removed goods from their premises and took them out of the township in fully-laden trucks with police escorts. A police spokesman said many shopkeepers feared further arson.

The minister told South African

and foreign newsmen that the restrictions imposed on entry into troubled areas could be completely lifted today if all remained calm. In any event they would be lifted as soon as possible.

The government banned all reporters from entering trouble spots without police escort on Monday night.

Mr. le Grange said an investigation was under way into allegations that some foreign newsmen and camera crews had incited youths to riot in Johannesburg's black township of Soweto.

He refused to go into details but said he would make a statement as soon as the investigation had been completed.

"That is as far as I am prepared to go at the moment — I am not blaming the foreign press in general," he said.

In reply to questions he said there was no comparison with the Soweto riots in 1976, when there was a death toll of nearly 600 in serious unrest all over the country.

Mr. le Grange again blamed the disorders of the past three days, which coincided with the fourth anniversary of the 1976 riots, on hooligans and criminal elements and added: "I would not like to see a connection between the two events."

He added that a controversial

statement that police had "shoot to kill" orders, issued yesterday in the name of police commissioner General Mike Geldenhuys, had been withdrawn as soon as the "unfortunate choice of words" had been brought to the commissioner's attention.

No action would be taken against the police officer who issued the original statement, Mr. le Grange said.

Oxford historian to sail Sinbad's route

LONDON, June 19 (AP) — Three years ago, Oxford University historian Tim Severin sailed the Atlantic in a leather boat to prove that Irish monks could have made the crossing 900 years before Columbus.

Now Mr. Severin has announced plans to trace the legendary journey of Sinbad the sailor, 8th century-style. He plans a seven-month voyage from Oman to China, in a wooden boat held together with coconut rope and smeared with mutton fat. His crew of 20 will be mostly Arab. Mr. Severin, 39, said his only guides will be the stars and the Sinbad tales from "The Thousand and One Arabian Nights."

"He is undoubtedly the most famous sailor of all time, and I want to show that many of the stories about him could have been true," he told a news conference. He is to set out in November.

West German conservatives will seek to boost election bid at party congress

BONN, June 19 (R) — West German conservatives this week rally to their candidate for chancellor, Mr. Franz Josef Strauss, to boost flagging fortunes before October's national poll.

A two-day party congress in Munich of Mr. Strauss' Christian Social Union (CSU) party, which starts tomorrow, is the last of a series of conferences by the major parties which have stressed international issues in the election campaign.



• Franz Josef Strauss

Mr. Strauss will seek to make the conservative opposition's policies clear before Chancellor Helmut Schmidt joins President Carter and other Western leaders at an economic summit in Venice on Sunday.

Mr. Schmidt has said he will sound out Western alliance views there before his Moscow talks at the end of this month with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, where disarmament will be a central topic.

The chancellor's proposals for a European disarmament process

have drawn criticism from within NATO and from Mr. Strauss, who has challenged Mr. Schmidt not to return empty-handed from Moscow.

Mr. Schmidt's proposal for an East-West moratorium on nuclear missiles in Europe has been criticised for seeming to go against a NATO decision last December, combined with an offer of talks, to deploy new Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles.

The opposition CSU and Christian Democratic (CDU) alliance has been pressing the chancellor to publish a letter from Mr. Carter on the issue. The government has denied that it was harsh in tone or contained a warning to Mr. Schmidt about going against the NATO decision in his talks with Mr. Brezhnev.

Another issue looming large in West German foreign policy before the Oct. 5 federal elections is the Middle East and the European Economic Community's declaration last week on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The 64-year-old former defence and finance minister, who declared during a visit to Israel last month that he opposed granting self-determination to the Palestinians, is to visit Egypt for talks with President Anwar Sadat, probably early next month.

But for all Mr. Strauss' efforts in the international sphere, voters at home have given him cold comfort. A string of state polls this year, culminating in substantial losses in the country's largest state of North Rhine-Westphalia last month, has made a conservative win in October increasingly unlikely.

Two more congressmen indicted in U.S. political corruption scandal

WASHINGTON, June 19 (R) — A congressman with close links to the deposed Shah of Iran and another considered to be a leading liberal in the House of Representatives were indicted yesterday on charges stemming from a political corruption scandal.

The indictments of liberal New York Democrat Mr. Frank Thompson Jr. and conservative New York Democrat Mr. John Murphy brought the number of congressmen so far charged in the scandal to five. The two were indicted by a federal grand jury in Brooklyn, New York, and details of the charges were released by the Department of Justice here.

In a probe by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), agents posing as free-spending Arab businessmen offered money for political favours.

Mr. Thompson, 61, a leading backer of liberal and trade union causes and chairman of the House's administration committee, claimed his innocence and said yesterday, "I have committed no crime, violated no law, and breached none of my duties."

Mr. Murphy also denied he had done anything wrong and said video tapes of his meetings with undercover agents working for the FBI would prove his innocence.

Mr. Murphy is one of the most controversial figures in the House of Representatives because of his close friendships with foreign "strongmen," including the deposed Shah and former Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza.

A member of the Shah's Pahlavi Foundation, Mr. Murphy, a Korean war hero and chairman of the House's fisheries committee, has previously said he is innocent of any wrongdoing.

Indicted with the two congressmen were a Philadelphia lawyer, Mr. Howard Criden, and New Jersey businessman Mr. Joseph Silvestri.

The three congressmen already indicted in the scandal were Mr. Michael Myers, a Pennsylvania Democrat; Mr. Richard Kelly, a Florida Republican; and Mr. John Jenrette, a South Carolina Democrat.

The indictment said that last Oct. 9 in Washington Mr. Thompson and Mr. Criden met an undercover agent in a house in Washington's fashionable Georgetown district and took a bag containing \$50,000.

Another meeting between Mr. Murphy, Mr. Criden and the federal agent was alleged to have taken place at a hotel near New York's Kennedy airport in which another bag containing money was handed over.

In defiance of warnings by Viet-backed regime Thai, U.N. officials pledge to continue voluntary repatriation of Kampuchean

BANGKOK, June 19 (AP) — In defiance of warnings by the Vietnam-backed regime in Kampuchea, Thai and U.N. officials said today they will continue the voluntary repatriation of Kampuchean refugees from Thailand until the last one who desires to go home has left.

The repatriation programme continued for the third day today at two refugee camps at the border, although Vietnam and the Kampuchean regime of Premier Heng Samrin have vowed to "crush" the returnees.

A spokesman for the supreme command said Thai and U.N. officials hope to repatriate between 600 and 1,000 Kampucheans from the refugee camps each day, and would continue through next week if necessary.

Thai officials said 1,140 Kampucheans have been taken so far from the camps to the border crossing points where they continue their journey into Kampuchea.

Of the returnees, 917 Kampucheans from Khao-I-Dang camp chose to cross the border at Nong Chan, where 6,000 Kampucheans are already living, so that they can receive international relief aid.

Another 223 refugees from the Sa Kaew camp, meanwhile, were taken to the border area controlled by the guerrillas backing the regime of

topped premier Pol Pot.

Thai military officials at the border said 10,000 of the approximately 30,000 refugees at Sa Kaew have said they would return home, but officials were able to repatriate only a small number yesterday because of a delay in the application process.

A spokesman for the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) said in Bangkok today that because of a "difficult situation" at the Sa Kaew camp, the U.N. officials had to spend more time going through private interviews with the refugees to assure the refugees are returning voluntarily.

An estimated 500 of the guerrillas backing the deposed Kampuchean regime have reportedly moved into the Sa Kaew camp among the refugees and have exerted a growing influence on them during the past months. The refugees have told relief officials that they have been intimidated by their leaders to go back and fight the Vietnamese forces that invaded their country 18 months ago.

Meanwhile, the Vietnam News Agency today released a recent letter written by Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen to the head of the UNHCR, Mr. Paul Harding, asking him to disassociate himself from the voluntary repatriation programme.

Iran hopes to raise volume of oil exports with sales to East Europe

TEHRAN, June 19 (R) — Iran, whose oil exports have dropped sharply, has begun negotiating with customers on sales for the third quarter of 1980, industry sources said yesterday.

Oil Minister Ali Akbar Moinefar said recently exports will rise slightly in July as a result of new commitments. Exports are at present down to 800,000 barrels per day (bpd), according to official figures, compared with 1.7 million earlier this year.

Major West European and Japanese importers stopped buying Iranian crude in April in a dispute over an Iranian \$2.50 a barrel price increase, but Mr. Moinefar said he hoped some of the volume could be made up in sales to East Europe.

Informed sources said contracts expiring at the end of June included those with East European countries which together take a total of about 160,000 bpd at present.

Included in this total is 100,000 bpd to Romania, which recently agreed to boost its imports to that level from 60,000.

Among the others is Poland,

which bought 15,000 bpd in the first half of 1980 and has not yet renegotiated its contract for the second half, informed sources said.

The sources said they doubted whether it would show an increase on the first-half level.

Other East European countries believed to have signed first-half contracts are East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Hungary.

Although Iran has been seeking to boost trade links with Eastern Europe, industry analysts have voiced doubts about these countries' willingness and ability to take substantially greater amounts.

But they need to purchase a certain amount both to fulfil requirements and serve refineries, for example in Poland, designed to process Gulf oil.

National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) officials are unwilling to comment on individual contracts, saying that this could be prejudicial to sales. But among customers now negotiating is Yugoslavia, which industry sources believe buys about 10,000 bpd at



Ali Akbar Moinefar

present. China recently signed to buy 30,000 bpd, while informed sources have reported that Turkey will increase its imports to about 60,000 bpd from about 40,000.

Among other customers are India, which at present buys 100,000 bpd and has requested a long-term contract, and North Korea, which is believed to take 20,000 and was said by the Iranian state radio last month to have requested an increase.

The 'active' look of Mexico's foreign policy

By Charles Bremner

MEXICO CITY — Newly established as one of the big oil producers, Mexico is turning away from its traditional passive foreign policy and projecting itself as a force in world affairs.

The change, which has further complicated the country's delicate relations with the United States, stems from President Jose Lopez Portillo's belief that as a fast-developing Third World economic power, Mexico has something to say and can be increasingly sure of an audience.

Over the past year Mexico has played a key role in Nicaragua's left-wing revolution, proposed a world energy plan, taken a seat in the United Nations Security Council, campaigned for a new international economic order and refused to back U.S. initiatives over Iran and the Soviet Union.

President Lopez Portillo has just completed a major tour of Europe and Canada, while Mexican diplomats are working to set up a world summit here next year on relations between the industrialised and developing states.

For most of the past 60 years since its revolution, Mexico has defined its foreign policy in terms of relations with its giant northern neighbour with whom it shares a 3,200-kilometre border.

With the country's history of foreign interference, successive presidents have proclaimed non-intervention as their cardinal principle and adapted policy accordingly.

Keeping as far as possible from disputes such as the East-West conflict, Mexico stayed out of the Security Council, did not join the Non-Aligned Movement and other groupings such as the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and this year rejected membership of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT).

President Lopez Portillo charted what he calls Mexico's "active" foreign policy soon after he took office in 1976 and presided over the country's oil-fuelled economic take-off.

Mexican muscle

He told foreign reporters this month that while non-inter-

vention remained the watchword, Mexico now had enough muscle to get out and promote its beliefs on such issues as greater economic justice.

"We had to translate the (old) policy of resistance into a more active policy because it wasn't enough to say 'don't do something'. It was better to say 'something must be done'," he said.

Mexico can command attention because of its attraction as an alternative supplier to oil-hungry industrialised countries eager to lessen their dependence on the unstable Middle East.

As possessor of the world's sixth-largest hydrocarbon reserves, Mexico is now being diligently courted by countries hoping to win promises of bigger supplies and a slice of the commercial activities in its ambitious industrialisation plans.

Over the past three years the leaders of France, Spain, Portugal, Japan, the United States and eight other countries have visited President Lopez Portillo.

He has travelled twice to the United States and to the Soviet Union, China, Japan, France, Sweden, West Germany, Canada, Nicaragua and Panama. Next month he will visit Brazil, Costa Rica and Cuba.

President Lopez Portillo and his Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda deny trying to use oil as a political weapon but openly describe it as the instrument of their new policies.

Mr. Castaneda told the American Council on Foreign Relations this month they should not forget that "foreign trade is as much a political matter as it is an economic one," and that Mexico as selling its oil at a premium that was more than monetary.

The message which President Lopez Portillo and his foreign minister are hammering home is that those countries willing to take part in Mexico's economic development will be more likely to receive substantial oil supplies.

The late Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira left Mexico City empty-handed last month after failing to win a commitment to increase Mexico's oil supplies from 100,000 to 300,000 barrels per day, largely because he had been unable to promise a huge increase in Japanese investment here.

President Lopez Portillo used his trip to France, West Germany, Sweden and Canada last month to drive the point home. Except for West Germany they are all in the

market for more Mexican oil.

Sales limited

But there is one flaw in Mexico's oil plan which is beginning to sink home with consumer nations: despite its huge proven reserves — now put at 50 billion barrels — Mexico has limited the amount of oil it is willing to sell.

Mexico currently plans to hold production at a maximum of 2.7 million barrels per day to prevent a big inflow of petrodollars disrupting the economy.

Exports are officially set at no more than 1.1 million barrels per day and all of this is already earmarked for delivery under existing agreements with consumer countries. These include the U.S., Israel, France, Spain, Japan, Brazil and Canada.

If Mexico sticks to its production limit, it will have only an additional 450,000 or so barrels

per day to offer consumers next year.

"The Mexicans are beginning to realise that they have created a problem for themselves," according to one Western diplomat.

A principal aim of the drive to diversify the country's economic partnerships is to reduce its dependence on the United States.

The Americans last year received 80 per cent of the oil exports, 70 per cent of overall exports, and supplied some 60 per cent of Mexican imports. The United States also holds 70 per cent of total foreign investment in Mexico.

While Mexicans are determined that oil will be the key to a new independence, Washington has come to realise its neighbour's new potential and begun to change its attitudes.

Mexico plans to reduce the proportion of its oil exports to the United States sharply — it should



President Lopez Portillo pictured with Fidel Castro last year during the Cuban leader's first official visit to Mexico. (Gamma photo)

U.S. should bolster military presence Gulf, says Kissinger

LONDON, June 11 (R) — Former secretary of state Henry Kissinger today urged a strengthened U.S. military presence in the Gulf, saying that moderate oil producers were trapped between Western power and influence.

Dr. Kissinger told a London conference on energy problems that Saudi Arabia would face social tensions, adding: "I think the collapse of the royal family in Saudi Arabia would be a debacle for all of us."

Dr. Kissinger said there had been a massive Soviet assault since 1975 on the geopolitical balance, taking in Angola, Ethiopia, South Yemen, and Afghanistan.

"The moderate oil producers are in the jaws of a gigantic pincer," he added. Soviet power was growing but the oil producers "have not seen a convincing demonstration of Western strength since the early 1970s."

Asked later at a news conference if the U.S. should therefore adopt the role of a Gulf policeman, Dr. Kissinger said: "In the absence of any other country that can perform this, I think the

U.S. has to do more to military balance in the Gulf."

He said that nations threatened by outside forces must be able to make "a supposition that they can U.S. support."

Dr. Kissinger said remarks to the energy conference that the Soviet Union had occupied the Gulf "sooner or later it will be with the West."

"I am not saying they use force, but they are strong — they will not in force in obtaining the negotiating position of their seek."

On Saudi Arabia, the exporter, Dr. Kissinger said sudden disruption of Saudi oil would be a disaster.

Dr. Kissinger said the asking friends like Saudi produce more oil needed in order to maintain level of supplies at a not exorbitant, possibly go higher if produced.

Australian Olympic Federation rejects plea for Moscow boy

MELBOURNE, June 19 (R) — Australian Olympic authorities today rejected a last-ditch plea by Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser to change their minds and boycott the Moscow games.

The Australian Olympic Federation said it was sticking to its decision to send a team to Moscow. The announcement followed a two-hour meeting with Mr. Fraser in which he urged the decision to be reversed.

Federation President Syd Grange told reporters: "The decision is final. It is too late to take the action requested by the prime minister."

The only concession made to Mr. Fraser's strong anti-Soviet was that the Australian team would march behind the Oly at the opening ceremony, rather than its national flag.

The government has lobbied strongly in recent months to join the United States, West Germany and others in boycotting the games over Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The federation's decision last month to send a team to divided the country. Public opinion which earlier supported the boycott swung this month 59 to 33 per cent in favour of a team. The yachting, hockey, and equestrian teams and in athletes withdrew from the Olympic side on their own accord entire squad has been reduced from 233 to 156 people.

Opposition Labour Party leader Bill Hayden described the federation's decision as sensible and said the prime minister should stop his bullying of athletes to change their minds. He added Fraser "has converted the central issue — the Russian invasion of Afghanistan — into a mini sideshow that most people have forgotten."

national economic orde

In one initiative, the presented the United early this year with a global energy system in the oil producers at industrialised countries would developing world with supplies.

The plan aroused some enthusiasm from the bi duers.

Sommit venue

In another move to Mexico's role as a sports the developing world, Lopez Portillo has proposed as the venue for a summit on North-South next year, to be co-sponsored Austria.

The conference, still liminary planning stages, based on the recommendation a commission under the leadership of former West Chancellor Willy Brandt to be resolved is the choice of participants. Present plans attendance by member non-communist OECD industrialised countries, lavia and groups from east of the developing world.

Irritated by what the Mexico's preaching on justice, some U.S. and Western officials say Lopez Portillo has yet to country's willingness to poorer neighbours.

"They're going to find all this is going to cost the thing," a diplomat remarked. Other critics assert that suffers from internal social and wealth, which have rectified, despite the rhetoric.

Mexican officials deny up Mexico as a model of cratic development and at there is no paradox invol

Talking to foreign who brought up the ques month, President Lopez said Mexico was doing ev it could to further democ abroad and at home.

"I want to be very clear I don't want it to be suppo Mexico considers itself a which lives in democra 'fection," he said.

"No, we have to advance and as we want democ ourselves we also want 'brothers,'" he said.

REUTERS

مكتبة الأصل